

Where Are We Drifting?

The South Hates the Negro—Dogs and Negroes Not Wanted—The More he succeeds the More he is Hated.

Richmond, Va., July 29.

Richmond Virginia is a city of great business activity among the colored people. They are, perhaps, supporting and promoting on a large scale a greater variety of business interests, and, in the formation and development of plans for the management and control of these interests, are giving evidence of a higher type of business instinct than the colored people of any other place in the United States.

They own and operate three banks—the True Reformer's, St. Luke's and the Pythian. These banks were organized and operated exclusively by colored men, and are doing much to encourage thrift and economy among its patrons. This fact alone entitles the colored people to the respect and kind consideration of their fellow citizens.

These banks employ a large force of colored clerks, who would otherwise be or remain unemployed. They are thus left to seek employment in other work doing the race and the community, where they exist, a great service in providing work for those who might otherwise be forced into idleness, which is a curse to any locality.

Besides these institutions the colored people of Richmond own and operate hotels, hospitals, magnificent Undertaking establishments, fine photograph galleries, coal and wood yards, up-to-date steam laundries, stores galore, and a variety of smaller enterprises. Indeed, their activity along all these lines compares favorably with that of white men similarly engaged.

These enterprises, in addition to the large amount of property owned by the colored people, represent a large investment of brains and money in the capital of the old confederacy and constitute a source of considerable public revenue.

On the basis of their substantial material contribution to the wealth and prosperity of the community where they live, the colored people of Richmond, Va., are certainly entitled from every viewpoint, to at least humane treatment by their city government.

We have been told by the apologists for the South that when the negro showed himself capable and worthy he would be a welcome guest in his community and receive fair treatment.

The negro has certainly shown himself in the city of Richmond, Va., to be both capable and worthy. Is he treated fairly there? We answer emphatically, NO. This place entirely ignores every right of its colored citizens. Indeed, it passes and enforces laws hostile to his every interest; and the severity of such seems to increase in the direct ratio of the negro's progress along all lines, until today, when the negro there is most prosperous and thrifty, he finds himself least desirable and most objectionable.

Now, what does this impressive, though sad, lesson teach us? If anything, this, that education and wealth are no panacea for his ills; that enjoyment of his constitutional rights is to be found not in education and wealth, in culture and refinement; but in the exercise of all those rights of citizenship incident to our democratic form of government.

Indeed, the exercise of one's rights of citizenship is itself the enjoyment of his constitutional rights, because this is the principal thing our constitution guarantees; everything else is subordinate. If this right is denied, both the spirit and letter of the constitution are violated, tyranny is substituted for liberty, and man loses the right to govern himself, which is the only permanent safeguard to the perpetuity of free institutions.

In Richmond, Va., where the negro comes up to every requirement—being industrious and thrifty, educated and refined—he has no rights whatever that white people are bound to respect. The city government, to whose support he is a generous contributor, denies him every right of public comfort, forbidding him to enter some of the parks, provided and maintained at public expense; and, in order to make his humiliation more complete, above the entrance, are displayed signs, which read: "Dogs and colored people not allowed"—dogs being placed before human beings made in the image of God. In other parks of this city he is allowed to enter, but not to stop. He must keep moving. In still others, he is allowed to walk on certain streets and occupy certain seats, but in none of them will he be sold anything. If in passing through, he become hungry and thirsty, he will not be sold a cup of cold water to slake his thirst. In certain sections he is not allowed to leave the car on the same side with the white people, and when on

the ground he must walk on a different side of the street.

All this is occurring daily in the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, where the negro is making more progress than elsewhere in the United States. Does this look like human treatment, to say nothing of fairness? Whither, I ask, are we drifting?

FALL OF BARRIOS' WIDOW.

Once First Lady of Guatemala Brought Before London Police Magistrate—Confesses Her Identity.

Unhappy Algeria de Reyne Barrios, once first lady of Guatemala as wife of its president, was arraigned before a London police court magistrate the other day, charged with intoxication. It is not the first time that this beautiful but unfortunate creature has suffered for her besetting weakness.

"My husband was president of Guatemala," she told the court. "He was assassinated. I came here to see my daughter, who is in a convent."

The court missionary corroborated her statement, adding that she is a confirmed inebriate, who has been in the hands of Lady Henry Somerset and of different temperance organizations, but all to no purpose.

It was established that Mme. Barrios is an American woman, the daughter of Mrs. Burton-Bates, and was born in New Orleans about 30 years ago. She married Jose Maria Reina Barrios in New York while he was an exile from Guatemala because of his prominent connection with the revolutionist party. They lived in San Francisco a time and then returned to Central America. Fortune turned for the former exile and his bride, and in 1893 he found himself dictator. He was poor then, but at the time of his assassination, in February, 1898, his wealth was estimated at nearly \$10,000,000. During the later years of her husband's life she attracted world-wide attention by the extravagance of her tastes. Her jewels were magnificent.

The fortune left by her husband was swept away by confiscation and bad investments, and soon after her return to San Francisco she seriously contemplated going on the stage. After Mme. Barrios' story was told to the court she was remanded by the magistrate with a view to sending her back to her mother in New Orleans.

STRANGE STORY OF A BILL

Reasons Given by Kentucky Judge for Keeping Twenty-Dollar Greenback for Over Twenty Years.

County Judge W. H. Prewitt, of Danville, Ky., has in his possession a \$20 bill which has connected with it a pathetic story of our civil war. While gathering together and arranging his personal effects, in company with several friends the other day, he pulled from an old box a \$20 bill, yellow with age, and remarked: "This must not be spent during my lifetime."

He then related the following story: "Just after the battle of Perryville I found two young confederate soldiers—two boys, about 17 or 18 years of age, lying wounded upon the field. I took them to my home, then in the neighborhood of the battlefield, and took care of them for several weeks until they had almost recovered from their wounds. One morning a company of federal soldiers surrounded my house and took us prisoners to Danville, where they kept us for several days before taking the boys to prison. When the lads were about to be taken away they gave me this \$20 for taking care of them. I refused at first, but they insisted that I take the money, for it would be taken away from them anyway, and I would just as soon have it as anybody. I finally consented. They gave me the bill and bade me good-by as they went to prison. This was 42 years ago," said the judge, "and I have neither heard nor seen anything of the young soldiers since, but have kept this money. Many times I have been broke and in need of a dollar, but I never had a desire to spend the bill. Here it is, it belongs to them."

EEL THAT DINES ON DUCK.

Whole Family of Mallards Devoured at Philadelphia Zoo to Appease Fish's Appetite.

An epicurean eel has succeeded in wiping out an entire happy family at the Philadelphia zoo and in reducing the population of the gardens by five within as many days in order to appease his appetite.

Five mallard ducklings were hatched out on the little island in the center of the lake at the zoo the other week. All five took to the water without delay, but when they came ashore at night there were only four. The next day the number had dwindled to three. The keepers ascribed the disappearance to the rats which make their home on the island.

When only one duckling was left the mystery was solved by a keeper. Hearing sounds of a struggle he hurried to the water's edge and saw the sole survivor of the mallard family disappearing into the maw of a big eel, while the mother duck stood on the shore quacking loudly.

Might Have Been President.

The Editor To Blame—Negro Vice Presidential Candidate Speaks.

St. Louis, Md., July 20, 1904.

HON. W. C. CHASE,
Dear Sir:—I cannot refrain from proffering my congratulations to you for the dignified stand which you have taken for manhood rights.

You and I have stood together on issues of the past, and I am glad to say that for manhood rights and for equality of all citizens before the law of the land, we are standing together today.

As you know, ere this, our ticket fell into disrepute, but its resurrection is assured, and will take place today. Chairman Mitchell is here, the committee is in session, and the first negro presidential nominee in the United States is about to be withdrawn and another substituted.

I am inclined to place all this blame

Washington Neither Explains Nor Retracts.

Questions the asking of which was refused at public meeting of Colored People in Boston, July 30th, and which Mr. Booker T. Washington has never answered:

1.—In your letter to the Montgomery Advertiser, Nov. 27, you said: "Every revised constitution throughout the southern states has put a premium upon intelligence, ownership of property, thrift and character." Did you not thereby endorse the disfranchising of our race?

2.—In your speech before the Century club here in March you said: "Those are most truly free who have passed the most discipline." Are you not actually upholding oppressing our race as a good thing for us, advocating peonage?



JUDGE THOMAS H. ANDERSON,
One of the New Trustees of Howard University, who Believes in Equality before the law, Irrespective of Races—A just Man.

upon you. Had you been here as advertised in the press at the time, you would have been nominated on our great ticket, which has been so much advertised since its advent before the public.

I again congratulate you for your manly stand for justice. I am yours, very respectfully,

W. C. PAYNE,
"National Liberty Party."

A Deduction.

A Chicago woman declares that a man does not love his wife unless he is willing to eat anything she cooks. And there is no doubt in the world, says the New York Mail, that if a man really loves a woman he ought to be willing to die for her.

No Hope for the Tramp.
President Roosevelt is chopping wood for exercise at Oyster Bay. With Parker taking a daily dip and Roosevelt working on the woodpile, the Chicago Record-Herald asks where is the tramp vote to go this year?

Modern Variation.
A servant girl in Belleville, Ill., gave her diamond ring to a pig the other day. A variation of pearls before swine.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
The "Nations Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation and Dining Cars, Via Cincinnati.

Season, Sixty-day and Fifteen-day EXCURSION TICKETS on sale at very low rates.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS from all Stations announced from time to time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklets, guide maps and full information.

BLOCK SYSTEM IN GERMANY

Exhibit at the World's Fair Has 1,500 Feet of Track with Station-House and Switch Towers.

The German government railroad exhibit at the St. Louis fair shows the block system and switch signals now in use in Germany. More than 1,500 feet of track, in the construction of which both iron and wood ties were used, have been laid.

There are a station house, two switch towers and one intermediate block signal post. One of the switch towers is fitted with mechanical and one with electrical signal apparatus. The block system makes it impossible for a train to run down another between stations. The double track system prevents collisions. By means of electrical apparatus all switches except the one opening the desired track are locked, making an error impossible. As the last wheel of the train passes the switches are all released by rail contact, making way for the next train.

At intervals of about seven miles are placed intermediate block posts with a similar signal and switch apparatus. By automatic arrangement the levers are all locked, so that one train cannot leave the station until the train ahead has passed the next post, thus preventing one train from running down another. All the material used in construction was brought from Germany.

DESCRIBES OWN INSANITY.

Young Doctor of Lowell, Mass., Driven Crazy by Overwork Can Tell How He Felt.

The most interesting patient the Lowell, Mass., hospital has had for some time is Dr. Eugene Mayrand, who, with the physicians of the hospital staff, is watching for signs of returning insanity that caused his removal from his home recently.

"What you need is a season of unbroken rest," said Dr. C. E. Simpson, the superintendent. "Your trouble has been brought on by overwork, but need not prove serious."

Dr. Mayrand has just completed his education after a struggle. Born of poor parents, he went to work as a boy and was married while still a very young man. Then he determined to study medicine and he worked his way through college while still supporting his wife. This summer he had obtained temporary employment in the assessor's department and intended to hang out his shingle in the fall.

He went insane on Friday night, imagined that he had committed a murder and then thought he had swallowed a bottle of carbolic acid and was dying. His removal to a hospital probably averted a tragedy. He recovered his mental balance the other day and was able to describe the gradual loss of his senses.

WILL SLEEP ON SILVER BED

Eastern Potentate Orders Most Elaborate Set of Furniture of Precious Metal.

A prominent Sheffield (England) firm has just received at the hands of an eastern potentate an order on a scale of magnificence never before heard of in either the city itself or the country at large.

One's thoughts turn to the "Arabian Nights" when mention is made of a bedroom suit in solid silver, but such is the character of the order just placed.

The name of the customer is so far secret, and the only information which can be obtained is that the instructions have come from the far east, and that the question of price is only a minor consideration.

The designs are of oriental character, and of a most elaborate description. The suite, which is in solid silver throughout, includes a bedstead, a cabinet, a dressing table, a dozen chairs, three footstools, and three hot water cans.

The bedstead is of the most ornate character. Each of the four pillars will be surmounted by gracefully modeled female figures nearly three feet in height. The moulding of the room and other decorations will also be in sterling silver.

Dyeing Eggs.

Just now the foreign egg trade of England is much exercised over the disclosures made recently by Lord Onslow, president of the British board of trade, as to the nefarious practice of certain foreigners of dyeing their eggs for the London market with coffee in order to secure the rich brown shade which it seems all Londoners prefer in their eggs. Lord Onslow advised the English egg producers to take a leaf from the book of their continental rivals and by the liberal use of coffee secure the shade which in London adds 25 cents a hundred to the value of their eggs.

Land Devoted to Corn.

Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 91,930,000 acres, an increase of about 2,130,000 acres, or 2.4 per cent., on the area planted last year, as revised in December.

Gross Discrimination.

Where are the Men?—Negroes Afraid to Testify—Dr. J. N. Johnson Makes Charges—Congress Asked to Investigate.

EDITOR THE BEE:

In a few words as possible I wish to address the negroes of Washington and those of the whole country, such of them as are not humiliating cowards. District negroes are cowards if they permit this killing of unarmed negro men and clubbing of colored women by wildly prejudiced boy-police; if they permit law to be again defied when trial is had, lawyers trod upon, and the court run by an armed uniformed force; prisoners without lawyers, witnesses, money or justice—have juries only by laying in prison nearly a month, charged only with a five dollar misdemeanor. Women are clubbed nearly to death in their own rooms, and then sent down under heavy fines for assaulting the very being who did the clubbing. Negroes with brains, money and professed manhood have so neglected the wretched masses they are mortally afraid to testify against an officer, as the officer can send any one to the work-house he wants.

Now, all of the negroes and most of the white people, know there is no race questions among the people at large here, but the way colored people are treated by long-serving authorities here is grossly outrageous, and the only reason each outrage is not corrected, is they have had the laws so arranged that it costs more money than a poor negro can raise to have a jury trial at police court without suffering previous imprisonment. A negro fined forty dollars can't appeal. He must take imprisonment six months, except he appeals on "error," and then he has not the court fees to appeal. I challenge any lawyer to show a more wicked, outrage in South Carolina or Mississippi, or any place in America, and all this because negro enemies have been continued in office who have made laws to keep negroes crushed, humiliated and down. I deny that there is any honest desire or intention of reforming erring negroes. The object is revenue, good jobs, and humiliation. Every man and woman who fears God and loves truth and uprightness, knows that other than negroes are directly responsible for every objectionable condition surrounding negroes, and it is cowardly to attempt a drowning of conscience by further wrongs to those wretches. Having embarked in the work of organizing the masses for their material good along all lines, and engaging to fight against oppressions and oppressors, I invite the assistance of all who favor the cause of right. I am glad to announce that a majority of every class of people favor justice. It is so among white people here, in Texas and elsewhere. Let us ask Congress to sift this district infamy and turn out every long time server who has been in, long enough to ruin and own everything, and put in their places the liberal spirited people from the states, unless suffrage is to be granted.

In no place in the South is it impossible to air your grievances in court, nor is it difficult to place a man on trial who has injured you. I need not say how it is here. Colored people are made more afraid to testify against officers than they are in Virginia or Alabama. Seeing them commit murder or other crimes they will tell you it is absolutely unsafe to tell what they know, right here in Washington City. I have cases in hand where I will show this. Now where are our men? I want to see them.

J. N. JOHNSON.

ONLY \$2.00 TO CUMBERLAND and return. Only \$1.00 to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and return via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Sunday, July 31. Special train leaves Washington at 8:05 A. M. Beautiful scenery en route. Most delightful season in the mountains.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Worlds Fair Coach Excursions, every Thursday in July. Only \$17.00 round trip, good ten days. Leave B. & O. station. Washington, N. J. ave. & C st. 10:05 A. M., July 7, 14, 21, and 28.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURSIONS to the seashore. Commencing June 25th, every Friday and Saturday 10:00 to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for the round trip.

READ THE BEE.



The Say

The local statesmen are on the hunt.

The "Sec-fo-No" Club is the coming musical organization in the city.

Mrs. A. V. Chase's book will be a household companion.

The one who knows all is seldom right.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

The republican platform is the same old thing in the same old way.

The Ohio colored republicans are not at all pleased.

The Tuskegee Edition of the Colored American is still struggling for existence.

Hon. S. H. Viek of Wilson, N. C., will do the honors when he comes to Washington.

"A man once did sell the lion skin while the beast still lived was killed while hunting him."

Some of the local statesmen would make a hint.

It is not necessary for THE BEE to wait for an event. It is here.

The Colored voter should allow politics to be an incident to his citizenship.

All that is said should be carefully considered.

Suppose the colored people were as active in earning a livelihood as they are in going on picnics, they would succeed.

As usual one of the most popular men in the courts.

The man who does his talking at the small gate is a coward when he reaches the big gate.

Orators are made to order in this city.

A pretentious man is a knave.

He who attempts to imitate another man is false in heart.

You should watch the man who cannot look you in the face.

The Washington people had better look to their interest.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The next move to be made by Rev. Drew will be a winning one.

If you want suffrage ask for it. The district delegation has returned.

Howard University is improving in every particular.

Why is it that the colored lawyers cannot unite?

Some people will betray their best friends.

Watch your friends and not your enemies.

The pretender will say that he is your friend. Watch him.

The man who shows his gums when he laughs is a dangerous one.

There is some honesty in politics.

That there is a certain amount of honesty in every thing politically and otherwise.

Consistency is the been companion of honesty.

Without one person falls short of the other.

The Bee makes a good showing in charge of its young manager Wm. Calvin Chase, Jr.

An idea of our coming men and women may be formed by the kind of boys and girls our children.

Our boys and girls can prove their spare moments during vacation.

While vacation is for recreation it should not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress to pay the rental for the building and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave the city.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not all disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

TO MAKE LONG TRIP.

OHIO MAN WILL SAIL TO PANAMA IN OPEN BOAT.

Expects to Cover 7,500 Miles on the Journey Which Will Take at Least a Year—Is Not Without Experience.

A Toledo, O., man will undertake a trip of 7,500 miles in an open boat. The man of this quite extraordinary undertaking is A. Stanley Parker, who has had experience in the past with similar expeditions on a smaller scale.

Parker will start from Toledo on a long and perilous journey by water to Panama. The trip will be by the lake route to Chicago, thence through the Chicago drainage canal to the Illinois river, to the Mississippi, to the Gulf. Then the coast of the Gulf of Mexico will be skirted to Panama.

This trip will be made in an open boat rigged with a leg o' mutton sail. The craft is a 15-footer, four feet beam, light but very staunch.

"My object in taking so light a boat," said Mr. Parker, in speaking of his undertaking, "is to have a craft that I can beach myself, as I will be alone. I expect to sleep ashore most of the time, and must have a boat I can pull up on the beach without help."

"I will take along a tarpaulin so constructed that I can convert it into a tent. This tent I will pitch anywhere on the beach or shore wherever I may be. I will take along a few clothes, cooking utensils and provisions."

"While in American territory I will not carry much provision, because I can stop in any city along the route and buy from time to time what I need. At Galveston, which will be the last American city of any importance on my route, I expect to put in a supply of provisions that will last me until I get to Panama."

"I won't need much, for along the gulf coast I can sustain life largely upon fish and fruit, which are abundant and cheap there. I expect it will take me at least a year, maybe longer."

"My object is to reach Panama about the time operations begin on the interoceanic canal. There is no telling exactly when that will be, but I want to be on the ground at that time."

Mr. Parker has sailed in the Philippines, "roughed it" many times, and once made a trip in a small boat around the peninsula of Florida.

FLOODED WITH BAD MONEY.

American Swindlers Reap Golden Harvest Circulating Green Goods in German Capital.

During the last few months the city of Berlin has been flooded with spurious American money and many complaints have been received from people, especially smaller merchants, who have been swindled by accepting these notes in payment for goods from people who claimed to have just returned from the United States.

So far the authorities have been unable to discover where the money came from, but whoever imported or manufactured the bills must have reaped a rich harvest, though he disposed of the green goods at cut rates. A cigar dealer in the Friedrichstrasse had a whole series of the bills, from \$1 to \$100, on exhibition in his window, announcing it for sale for two marks (about 50 cents).

A waiter, Herman Mottelt, bought the series and went to a cafe, where he offered a \$10 bill in payment for his order, and when the head waiter looked the bill over very carefully he assured him that it was all right, whereupon the cashier took it at a valuation of 40 marks, but immediately sent it to a bank, which pronounced it counterfeit.

The waiter who had passed it was then arrested, though he protested his innocence.

The cigar dealer was also arrested and insisted that he had never sold the money, which he had bought from an American for genuine. It appears that most, if not all, of the bills have been sold or given out by two German-Americans, of whom the police have a good description, the men themselves cannot be found.

Whiskey \$1.10 Per Gallon

We claim to be the LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE. We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you, distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

"CASPER'S STANDARD" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnace wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at \$5 to \$6 per gallon, but it is not any better than the very customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of \$100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts \$2.95, 10 Quarts \$5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.) as well as requests for confidential price list must be addressed as follows:

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not? Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion. Nothing—I say, doctah, do you—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain? Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Chas. Knapp

Lights. "We suppose Rochester has been sent to his light." "I know. Sometimes I think old people ought to have more to do with light."—S. M. B.

NOT CAUSED BY FISH. CONDUCTOR FORTY YEARS.

OBSERVATION OF DR. TURNER REGARDING LEPROSY.

Results of His Investigations Among Patients in South Africa—Believes Infection Is Due to Some Vermin.

Leprosy must now be added to the other scourges which afflict South Africa. Until recently the extent to which this disease was prevalent in South Africa was little known. The fact that it existed in the Transvaal was practically quite unknown, yet Dr. Turner, the health officer of the Transvaal, reports that whereas there were 109 cases in his charge in 1895 there are now over 200. Dr. Turner adds the remarkable fact that no one knows how many lepers there are in the Transvaal. He says that a medical officer who had been in charge of the lepers and had taken much interest in the matter asserted that there were at least 3,000 in 1900.

The disease is defying the most heroic efforts at its extermination in Cape Colony, while it is also spreading in Basutoland and elsewhere. The worst afflicted are the Hottentots; the Kaffirs, with the exception of the Europeans, being the least affected.

Prof. Jonathan Hutchinson's theory that eating fish, especially cured, is the chief cause of the disease has been fully set forth. His arguments and statistics are cogent, but hitherto have found little support. Dr. Turner, as the result of most careful investigation, differs absolutely from Dr. Hutchinson.

Official returns show that 40 per cent. of the total amount of fish entering the Transvaal goes to Johannesburg. Nearly all of this is eaten by whites, but until December there was not a single European in the Johannesburg leper hospital. Then a man who was born in Europe was admitted. He was a member of a large family, all of whom are living in the Transvaal. None of the others is a leper. In Dr. Turner's opinion, his disease was clearly the result of contagion, as he habitually associated with a leper.

Of Dr. Turner's 210 patients, 44 per cent. had eaten fish, only 17 per cent. of which was cured fish. Among the white lepers 95 per cent. had eaten fish, 45 per cent. of which was cured fish. Among the colored patients, who made up four-fifths of the total, only 30 per cent. ever tasted fish, and only ten had eaten cured fish.

Dr. Turner is convinced that contagion is the most usual means of the spread of leprosy. He treated a few cases in which it was possible to assert that its origin was hereditary, but practically none in which contagion could be excluded and several in which contagion was the sole explanation. He believes it will eventually be proved that some vermin is the cause of the infection.

PLAN REMOVAL OF CITY.

Canadian Suggests Way to Prevent Disasters Caused by Floods at Forty-Mile.

The disastrous floods at Forty-Mile during the last two seasons and the ever increasing danger of more serious floods, having made it almost imperative that the townsite be removed, has resulted in Canadian Collector of Customs Busby suggesting the removal of the town to high ground on the other side of the Yukon.

Busby says the only available site where security could be had is across the Yukon, on the right limit of the river. There the bank is high, the ground is level, the channel is near shore, where there is always deep water, and an excellent site for the city could be laid out. Forty-Mile post is a historic spot, the oldest white settlement on the river above the Russian mission, and to many of the old-timers it would seem like sacrilege to talk of its abandonment, but before the big companies will again suffer the loss already endured two seasons it is not at all improbable they will take steps to better protect their interests by seeking another location.

AUTO WOMEN IN NEW ROLE.

Members of London Club Give Biograph Tea to Compensate for Business Session.

A happy idea has been conceived by a committee of the Women's Automobile club of London in providing some compensation for the trouble of attending business meetings. Following the first annual general assembly of the members of the club held at a hotel, the event was indicated by the title. A display of moving pictures was given, after which tea was served. Some excellent examples of the camera art were shown, the best and most interesting being a series representing the recent race for the coupe internationale. Many present had been to Germany for the race and several of the characters caught by the photographer were familiar to the spectators.

Cows' Strange Diet.

Edwin Ruddock, of Shelburne, Mass., recently bought a cow, which died mysteriously a few days ago. The animal's stomach was opened, and about two quarts of shingle nails were found. The veterinarian said that the nails had been in the stomach a long time, but how they came there is a mystery.

Growing Rapidly.

Two or three days ago Fairbanks' height was reported to be six feet two inches. The latest estimate is six feet four and one-half inches. Can his nomination have had so much effect on him?

Barney Cavanaugh of Milwaukee Has Worked for the Northwestern Railway That Long.

"Barney" Cavanaugh, for 40 years a conductor on the Chicago-Milwaukee branch of the Northwestern road and still in the service, has more friends and down the road than the president of that corporation. He knows every man, woman and child that travels on his road more than twice and has done favors for most of them, though never in the way of free transportation. Barney has a way with people who try to "work" him for passage on the score of their acquaintance that discourages their ever attempting it again. But he takes a genuine interest in his passengers and sees that they get every comfort he can give them.

Barney is 73 years old and still hale and hearty and apparently good for many more years of service. His home is in Milwaukee and he has a family.

Forty-five years ago he was a green Irish lad when he went to work for the railroad which was then building from Chicago toward the northwest. He was willing, honest and capable and was advanced from one position to another until he was given charge of an accommodation train which took five hours for the trip between Chicago and his city and was considered fast. He remained a conductor ever since and the Northwestern system of 8,000 miles has only one conductor who has been longer in charge of a train than he, a man in Iowa who has credit of 45 years.

BOYS' MISCHIEVOUS PRANK.

Feed Onions to Monkeys in New York Zoo with Disastrous Results and Keepers Are Looking for Them.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New York, is after the two boys who placed onions in the big monkey cage in the Glen Island zoo. If it is successful in finding them an example probably will be made of them.

The two lads were among a large crowd of spectators before the monkey cage one day recently when they threw between the bars three or four small but very powerful onions.

The monkeys immediately made a dash for the vegetables and began to tear them open with both tooth and nail. As soon as they tasted the onion juice they began to howl and shriek. It bit their tongues and brought forth streams of tears. Then, as if to make matters worse, they rubbed their eyes with their onion stained paws and the pain naturally became intensified. They scampered about the cage in wild paroxysms of agony, emitting pitiful cries of pain, while the spectators, despite their sympathy, roared at their antics.

It took the keepers the rest of the day to pacify the simians and relieve them of the smarting caused by the onion juice. Two boys were arrested last winter for doing a similar trick in the Central park zoo and were locked up over night.

BUYING LAND HIS MANIA.

Cleveland Man Has So Many Holdings He Does Not Know Where All His Possessions Are.

If the courts sustain the claims of Mrs. Carl Peterson, of Cleveland, the titles of several abandoned farms not far from Boston are likely to be somewhat clouded. Buying land is a monomania with Carl Ludwig Peterson. So much land does this eccentric old Dane own, and in so many widely separated sections are his holdings that he had to confess to Judge Strimple in the Cleveland common pleas court that he did not have any idea how much land he had or just where it all was. And to make matters worse, although Peterson owns thousands of acres of land, he really does not have any at all. The latter state of affairs is a peculiar one. It is the result of Carl Ludwig's desperate but ill directed efforts to keep his property away from his wife.

Rather than see her have any share in his accumulations of real estate Peterson would record his purchase, whenever he made one, in the name of a friend or a relative for himself, as trustee—any one, in fact, except himself.

Now he sees the folly of all this, because if he has succeeded in keeping his wife poor, he is also in a fair way to cheat himself as well.

HOLDS BANQUET ON BRIDGE.

Wabash Railroad Celebrates Its Entrance Into Pittsburgh by a Novel Feast.

With the shrill screams of all the whistles on the boats in the harbor and amid the cheers of thousands of people the first passenger train on the Wabash left Pittsburgh a few minutes before five o'clock one afternoon recently. The train was made up of ten Pullman cars and the private car Wabash of President Joseph Ramsey, Jr. A box car was attached to carry the supplies for the banquet, which was given at six o'clock that evening on the big bridge over the Ohio at Mingo Junction, which the citizens of Mingo arranged for in celebration of the opening of the new line.

The party taken by President Ramsey consisted of 300 men, prominent in the civic and official life of the city and county. Members of both branches of the councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were in the party. Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny, went along.

A Certain Effect.

It has been discovered that whisky has a peculiar effect on brunettes. It certainly makes them light-headed, remarks the Chicago Journal.

PEN DEFEATS SWORD.

YOUNG WRITER CAUSES AN UPEHAVAL IN GERMANY.

Criticizes Brutality in Army and Arouses Public Conscience—Many Courts-Martial Called as Result.

Berlin (Germany) Special. Franz Adam Beyerlein, the young writer, has done more with his pen in Germany than any other man. He has written a number of novels and dramas of German military life to prove that the pen is mightier than the sword than any author of his generation.

Two years ago an obscure tyro, to-day he is famous, and the dominant literary figure of the hour in Germany. His works, a novel and a play, have won him reputation and fortune. The romance "Jena or Sedan?" and the stirring drama of German barracks life, "Zapfenstreich."

Both portray in strikingly vivid form the modern aspects of German military life in such reality that the public conscience of all Germany has been aroused never before to the evils of the grinding system and all its attendant bitterness and hardships.

"Jena or Sedan?" has broken all German records for sales. More than 200,000 copies have been printed and sold, a figure never before approached in the history of the German book trade. The author is said to have thumbed it through three times. Army officers have made it the subject of passionate debate, and the reichstag has rung with angry quotations from its pages by members of the social democratic party, who find it unwelcome material for their incessant attacks on the government's military policy.

Beyerlein is a native of a little manufacturing town in Saxony, renowned for the production of Meissen pottery. As a young man of 21 he served his year with the colors as an artilleryman at the garrison of Pirna, near Dresden, where his shrewd powers of observation and retentive memory supplied him with the material with which he was destined later to win literary renown. The garrison of Pirna, under another name, is the place at which the scenes described in "Jena or Sedan?" are supposed to have occurred.

The interrogatory title of the book was chosen by Beyerlein to indicate that



FRANZ ADAM BEYERLEIN. German Author Whose Writings Have Stirred Officialdom.

Germany must choose between another "Jena," the great battle at which the Prussians were crushed by Napoleon, or another "Sedan," the fight in which they worsted the French in 1870, if the fatherland is to remain an invulnerable military power. His conclusions, of course, are that the country is headed for another Jena unless abuses are stopped.

Howls of protest, taunts of "traitor," and "social democrat" greeted Beyerlein when "Jena or Sedan?" first appeared. He was accused of malicious exaggeration of army abuses and of stirring for a sensation, but people took him so seriously that the army authorities themselves were finally stirred and, in response to public sentiment, which immediately began to crystallize, they were forced to order rigid investigation of the most serious charge Beyerlein had made; namely, that abuse of recruited men was common and widespread among the Kaiser's troops. Court martial after court martial revealed the truth of the author's charges. One non-commissioned ruffian was convicted of over 3,000 individual cases of maltreatment of men. The authorities found themselves compelled to withstand an avalanche of criticism from every quarter. His majesty himself has, of course, felt the weight of public opinion. Beyerlein's friends resent the imputation that he lent himself to revolutionary propaganda in writing "Jena or Sedan?"

Last winter Beyerlein added to his fame by writing the military play "Zapfenstreich." As "Jena or Sedan?" emphasizes one evil of army life, brutality to soldiers, "Zapfenstreich" moralizes on the deadly caste distinction which respect for the officer class breeds in the German people. A charming love story, with a tragic ending, throws the veil of romance around a story which is in reality a merciless attack on militarism, the very bone and sinew of German life. The crown prince attended the opening performance of "Zapfenstreich" at the Lessing theater in Berlin, and was severely reprimanded by the Kaiser for doing so.

Beyerlein's best days are before him, and admirers of his bold style predict a still more brilliant career.

Forcing Growth of Pearls. The Japanese are encouraging the growth of "real" pearls by forcing a strain of sand into oysters and planting them until the pearl is formed by a deposit around the foreign substance of the material from which the shell lining is formed.

A HOME-MENDING SOCIETY.

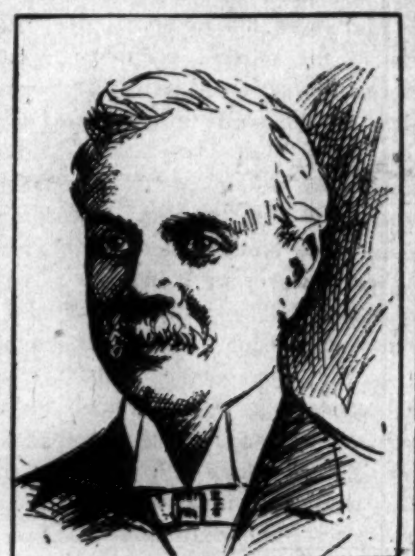
Chicago Preacher Would Settle All Family Rows by Gentle Christian Mediation.

Chicago Special. "Settle all domestic troubles by arbitration" is the slogan of Rev. David D. De Long, who has just announced the beginning of a crusade to introduce arbitration into the home and family and church life of the nation.

He calls his remarkable movement the "Home-Mending society."

His idea is that every church should maintain a regularly constituted "board of arbitration," consecrated to the task of investigating and amicably settling family troubles of every description.

He is organizing such a body in his own church, appropriately called the



REV. DAVID DE LONG. Chicago Preacher Who Is to Start a "Home-Mending Society."

Fellowship Congregational, 6409 Jackson avenue.

He seriously declares his intention of laboring to spread the new idea and the organization throughout Chicago, and then all over the land.

Rev. Mr. DeLong sprung his surprising plan before a meeting of the Chicago Congregational ministers. He made a speech in explanation of his idea that created a veritable sensation for its originality.

"I think every church should establish a home-mending society, the duty of which will be to act as peacemaker in all disputes in families in the vicinity of the church," said he.

"If a father and mother disagree and are in imminent danger of separating, let a member of the home-mending society call at the home of the family and arbitrate the dispute so as to save the family and preserve the home."

"If a parent cannot get along with a child and the dispute threatens the security of the home, let the society step in and offer its services in bringing about peace."

"I am going to try the plan in my church and I think every other congregation in Chicago would do well to follow my example. I believe the plan will result in much good every year by preventing the disruption of hundreds of homes."

"We have homes for children, orphans, old people anchorages, human societies and in fact organizations for the care of nearly all classes of society in Chicago, but we have no association whose duty it is to conserve the family, the most sacred of all institutions."

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

It Is Headed by Dr. Silas C. Swallow, a Well-Known Pennsylvania Preacher.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Special.

Silas C. Swallow, who was nominated for president by the prohibitionists, is a noted advocate of total abstinence from strong drink. He is editor of the Pennsylvania Methodist and also superintendent of the Methodist book rooms at Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Swallow was born at Plains, Pa., March 5, 1839, and was educated at Wyoming seminary, being made a D. D. a few years



SILAS C. SWALLOW. (Prohibition Nominee for President of the United States.)

later by Taylor university of Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1897 he created a great sensation by an expose of Pennsylvania politicians, was indicted for libel, but was acquitted. The same year Dr. Swallow ran for state treasurer on the prohibition ticket, receiving 118,000 votes. He ran for governor the following year, receiving another large vote, and again was a candidate for the same office in 1902. Four years ago, at the Chicago convention, he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, but was defeated by John G. Woolley. Dr. Swallow's home is in Harrisburg.

Retreat for Homeless Girls. Hamburg has a Madchenheim, or refuge for girls, at which last year 9,315 young women were provided with sleeping accommodations at seven to ten cents a night.

OWNER OF MILLIONS.

A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT CEIL RHODES FORTUNE.

Niece of the African Empire Builder and Heiress to His Wealth Discovered in a Traveling Missionary.

Asheville (N. C.) Special. In a little vine-clad house near Waycross, N. C., lives a woman missionary worth \$12,000,000. She is a niece of the late multi-millionaire, Cecil Rhodes, whose fortune at the time of his death was estimated at \$60,000,000. Her name is Mrs. Virginia Rhodes Baker.

At various times during the past year the following advertisement has appeared in various newspapers in this country and England:

WANTED, information as to the whereabouts of my daughter, Mary Virginia Rhodes. A large estate awaits her. I am living alone ten miles from London. Charles W. Rhodes.

Thus the brother of Cecil Rhodes, the African millionaire, advertised for the daughter he had not seen for many years.

In the meantime the young woman had married and she and her husband were engaged in missionary work throughout the country.

Starting eastward from Denver they made their way over the endless plains, preaching the gospel as they went. Little did the young missionary know that she was an heiress to millions. Neither would she have cared, so long as there was religious work to be done. Even now, sitting in her little cottage, with the hollyhocks and honeysuckle in bloom about her and all her fortune secured, she seems to think of nothing but her beloved missionary work.

She proposes to establish a Congress of Missions and to build large mission schools throughout the country. "I shall spend all the money for that," she says, simply.

The search for Mrs. Baker, or Mary Virginia Rhodes, was in vain, although every effort was made to locate her.

The missionary couple came to New York and from New York they came south down the Potomac and through the Shenandoah valley, establishing missions wherever they thought they were needed.

By slow stages they made their way to Waycross, where they established a



MARY RHODES BAKER. (American Heiress of the Late Multi-Millionaire Cecil Rhodes.)

little home where they resolved to spend the rest of their days. Mr. Baker was killed a year ago.

About a month ago the old restless spirit and the desire to extend her field of good works, came upon Mrs. Baker strongly. So she, with a neighboring family, hitched up the old horses to the old familiar wagon and set out on an extensive trip through the mountains.

Here of all other places is the last in which one would expect to be overtaken by good fortune.

Mrs. Baker was holding a little open-air meeting, singing, praying and exhorting alternately. Negroes and poor whites formed the congregation.

In passing among them Mrs. Baker met a woman acquaintance who formerly lived at Waycross.

"Mrs. Baker," said the woman, "is your name not Mary Virginia Rhodes Baker?"

"It is," replied the missionary.

"Then look at this," the woman continued, drawing from her pocket a crumpled fragment of paper.

It was the advertisement of her father clipped from a northern paper. She read it calmly and said:

"Yes; I presume it is for me. I did not know that Cecil Rhodes was dead. He was my uncle and was the only wealthy one in the family."

"I suppose it means millions, but what on earth shall I do with it? It cannot buy salvation."

Then Mrs. Baker went on her way among the poor people she was ministering to.

Afterward, during a conversation, Mrs. Baker said:

"I know very little of my father's relatives. My father and mother separated when I was a mere child."

"I remember of hearing mother say there were three brothers, Cecil, William (my father) and Joshua. None of us ever knew what ever became of my uncle Joshua."

To a New York World correspondent Mrs. Baker said that her father knew nothing about either of her marriages. She has communicated with Hon. H. Clay Evans, United States consul at London, relative to her fortune.

Indictment of Aaron Burr.

The original indictment of Aaron Burr for treason was recently found in the archives of the federal court, in Richmond, Va. It was long supposed to have been lost. The document is signed by John Randolph, of Roanoke, foreman of the grand jury.

A MONSTER WATER TOWER.

The Largest Metal Structure for the Purpose That Has Ever Been Constructed.

Providence (R. I.) Special. The stand-pipe of the East Providence Water company is nearing completion. Water mains are being laid, and in two or three weeks the tank will be tested under regular working conditions. The water tank and the steel piers being the largest of the kind in the world, the structure is one of unusual interest.

Its height above tide water is 376 feet and 6 inches; the top of the masonry foundations is 146 feet 6 inches above mean high water; the steel pier rises 155 feet above the foundation



EAST PROVIDENCE TOWER. (The Largest Structure of Its Kind in the United States.)

cap stone; the top of the tank is 70 feet 6 inches above the pier, and the peak of the roof is 24 feet 7 inches above the tank, which has a capacity of more than 1,000,000 gallons.

The great height of the tank insures ample water pressure in East Providence. The pressure in the mains on the low levels is estimated at 150 pounds.

The pier is made of open hearth steel, having a tensile strength varying from 56,000 to 64,000 pounds per square inch and an elastic limit of one-half the tensile strength. There are four center and eight side columns, carrying the girders and beams at the top, and the outside columns at the base are 70 feet from center to center. Lateral rods form the wind bracing. At the top is a grill work of steel I beams covered with Portland cement concrete, upon which the tank is placed. At the base of the tank is a walk around three feet wide, and this is reached by wrought iron stairs. The steel pier supports a load of over 9,000,000 pounds, and the weight of the pier is 800,000 pounds.

The height of the steel tank is 70 feet 6 inches, and its diameter is 50 feet. There are 14 courses, and each course is made of seven plates, having a width of five feet. The thickness of the bottom plates is one inch, and the top plates are three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The tank and pier are designed to resist a wind pressure of 100 miles an hour when the tank is empty, and as the highest recorded velocity of wind in East Providence is 60 miles an hour, it is obvious that the engineers provided a large margin of safety. When the tank is filled, the factor of stability is greatly increased.

The water stored in the tank is sufficient to fill an area 135 by 1,000 feet 1 foot deep.

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Admiral Van Beyren, Former Surgeon General of Navy, Elected as Its President.

Washington (D. C.) Letter.

Admiral W. K. Van Beyren, who has just been chosen as the president of the American National Red Cross, has long taken a personal and active interest in its work, and attended as a delegate the great international Red Cross conference held at St. Petersburg in 1902. For

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JIM CROWISM.

In the disposition of all matters, whether public or private, social, political or religious, the first question to be determined is, or ought to be, "Is it right?" All human institutions, which can claim title to respectability or enlightenment, must be measured by their approximation to the moral standards which have passed the test of experiment and been adjudged by the wisest and best men to be productive of happiness and prosperity. The importance of this standard is emphasized in the English, French and American Declarations of Rights, and made operative through the instrumentality of laws and regulations for the government of society. These declarations and laws which find their source, justification and authority in the Scriptures, are as applicable to the entire human race as are the Scriptures themselves, and are so acknowledged and applied in all of the most progressive and civilized countries of Europe. But in America, notwithstanding the splendid enunciation of the doctrine of the equality of all men, the principle of right is ignored and made to give way to false theories and unjust laws, whereby certain classes are denied the civil and political rights which properly belong to them as human beings and acknowledged social factors. These unjust, revolutionary theories and laws are directed against the colored people of this country, simply because their color differs from that of the majority of Americans. As a consequence, colored Americans are disfranchised, ostracized socially, antagonized materially and humiliated, outraged and insulted by the white people of the South, whose diabolical propaganda is being carried, by every means known to diplomacy, audacity, deceit and misrepresentation, into those sections where comparative freedom and justice have hitherto been accorded. In justification of their treatment of the colored people, the southern whites contend that these people are not entitled to the rights common to Americans generally and upon the following pretenses. In the first place it is maintained that the colored people are *aliens* and have no just claim upon the laws and institutions of this country. They are classed with the Chinaman and treated as such. They are considered the Coolies of America. In the next place the Southern white people, especially the politicians and the ignorant masses, claim that the colored people are utterly incapable of fully comprehending the complex machinery of government and cannot be educated to a degree which will render them able to appreciate and meet the responsibilities of acceptable social factors. For this reason, colored people are represented as dull, besotted, brutish creatures—all sensuality and utterly devoid of those higher aspirations with which the whites are so abundantly endowed. These are some of the explanations which are offered in justification of southern outrages upon the rights of colored people. But such explanations do not explain and the people of the East,

North and West are far from accepting the righteousness or truthfulness of such representations. Although some are made skeptical in matters affecting the colored people, by the persistent propaganda of negro inferiority, yet they still contribute liberally toward the education of colored people and point for justification of their course to the marvellous advancement of colored people along all lines which have led to the peace, prosperity and greatness of all civilized nations. But until the last few years the Southern whites have sought to disguise their real feelings behind a maze of sophistry, misrepresentations and defiance. Now, they are bold in saying that admitting that the colored people are not aliens, although they are invested with all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution and are entitled to the equal protection of the laws; although they have made wonderful progress, educational, moral and material, yet they are unalterably opposed to granting colored people political and civil rights because, and simply because, they do not propose to permit persons who were once held in bondage by them to become their equals. If we accept the oft reiterated boast that the South will one day negative or destroy all that was done by Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War, the whole explanation may be reduced to this: The underlying motives may be found in an all-consuming spirit of revenge and a bitter race-prejudice. These motives were the source of the shot-gun policy, lynchings, political murders, the planting of Southern colonies at the North for the purpose of disseminating race prejudice and hate; newspaper and magazine contributions in metropolitan journals and leading periodicals in which gross misrepresentations and audacious fabrications concerning the colored people were indulged in and finally the hideous form of Jim-Crowism was conceived and brought forth as the fruit of long years of machiavellian diplomacy and crime. Now Jim-Crowism is but the crystallized form of all of the meanness, injustice, crime, tyranny and oppression which preceded its use. It is the Southern white man's spirit with a new skin. Under its misleading caption it seeks to place the odium upon the colored people, when it rightfully characterizes the whites. In its name, proscription and race prejudice and hate find expression in municipal and state laws and regulations. Even here, in the District of Columbia, which is free from the dictum of state legislatures and where the Constitution and Laws of the United States are not only permanent but imperative, Jim-Crowism has presumed to raise its horrid bulk. Only the other day an official of a railroad entering Washington impudently and unlawfully forced a colored man into a Jim Crow car, while within the very precincts of the District of Columbia.

And this spirit of Jim-Crowism is being manifested in other respects, right here in Washington. Public inns and theaters Jim-Crow colored people and even the bar-rooms have provided separate bars for them, while in the Executive Departments there is a disposition toward Jim-Crowism by placing all colored clerks in the same room and bureau. Is this right?

Right is right, whether it be applied to high or low, the rich or poor, the learned or the unlearned, ruler or ruled, white or black, and the application of this principle cannot justly be limited to any class of human beings who are equal factors in the body politic. This does not indicate progress or fairness. The idea of progress presupposes a movement toward human perfectibility and human happiness. It is the approximation toward the attainment of liberty and equality and the advancement of society toward them. Jim-Crowism is opposed to liberty and equality and contradicts the the-

ory of the brotherhood of man and that eternal truth that of one blood, that eternal truth that of one blood, God made all the nations of the earth.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire," a principle laid down in the Scriptures, universally accepted as correct by all right-thinking men and stubbornly adhered to and defended by the white working-men in this country, seems not to apply to the colored mechanic and wage-earner. This principle, in the light of a liberal and just interpretation, has greater significance and scope than a merely superficial examination reveals. In the first place any laborer, without regard to race, religion or politics, is worthy of his hire. In other words, any laborer who performs service for another is entitled to compensation commensurate with the time, character of education, expense and effort involved in such service. This is universally conceded. But the same principle that allows suitable compensation for labor performed, implies that the laborer is worthy to perform it. In other words, any person who has become efficient and has demonstrated his usefulness to society as a trained mechanic, artisan or professional man, cannot be rightfully disqualified simply because his color is not of this or that hue. The right to labor is predicated, in the first place, upon ability and efficiency, for these constitute the fundamental basis of all rights; secondly, upon the constitutional and inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which involves labor as a necessity; thirdly, upon the subjection of the laborer to social requirements, to adequately meet and conform with which, demand full, fair and uniform privileges, in an open field of industrial and business competition, and lastly, upon the command and penalty so forcibly expressed in the Scriptures that man shall work by the sweat of his brow, and "he that doth not work, neither shall he eat." Now, all enlightened government and all its laws rely for their moral justification upon the Scriptures, which require that mankind shall work and that to fail to do so will involve physical and mental punishment. The punishment of vagrants and tramps, and those without "visible means of support," finds its justification here. How unjustifiable then must be that social system or labor organization which, by tyranny or race-prejudice, enforces conditions which compel honest and capable laborers to become vagrants and tramps! How inconsistent must certain classes of men and women be who, while requiring all of the members of the body politic to be industrious, moral and progressive, yet withhold from a certain class the opportunities which would render them able to meet such requirements! These proscriptive methods are resorted to by men who rather than be denied the privilege of earning a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, would resort to violence, murder, incendiarism. This has been the case for less reason and under less provocation. Incendiary conflagration, the destruction of vast industrial plants, the defiance of constituted authority, and enforced idleness and misery have followed refusal to immediately accede to demands for increased wages, in violation of solemn contract and in utter disregard of market values. What then would they not willingly do, if the right to work at all were denied them? And yet, while emphasizing their right to work at good wages by the exhibition of the most dreadful forms of brute force, they deny industrious anxious and competent colored workmen the right and privilege to work and earn an honest and fair living. We do not mean to say that labor organizations, designed to protect labor against the encroachments and tyranny of capital, are not justifiable and even

necessary. When organized for protection of labor in general, when based in considerations of fairness and justice, and conducted with honesty, they cannot fail to be of far-reaching benefit. But, when led by alarmists, demagogues and incompetents, based in the most contemptible and unjust race prejudices, and conducted merely as an instrument of power and self-aggrandizement (such as our labor organizations seem at this time to be), it becomes a menace to correct government, a curse to the cause of labor, and a scandal upon liberty, and republican institutions. Just now the air is full of strikes, for various reasons, none of which are on account of the right to work. And yet, for whatever reasons they may be, millions of dollars are lost, fierce animosities are engendered, much idleness is enforced, and hundreds and thousands of women and children made destitute and miserable. While this is going on the colored mechanics are denied the privilege to work, and, upon the flimsy pretext of race prejudice their wives and children are made to suffer untold misery and want. In our very presence, here at the arsenal, the hydra-headed monster of race-prejudice is rearing its hideous form. The white mechanics have struck because a colored man has been employed by the government to perform service as a mechanic. The issue is one of color, as to whether the United States government has a right to employ a colored mechanic. The constitution of the labor organizations and the constitution of the United States are in conflict. Which is paramount? This is the question, and President Roosevelt will be called upon to take the initiative. The issue is not difficult to philosophy. It will be re-echoed in the memorable words of Garfield "God reigns and the government of the United States still lives."

LABOR.

In discussing the subject of Labor, one not infrequently hears the expression, "I am for Labor." In many cases it proceeds, from a person who has been compelled to toil for daily bread and the meager gratification of the wants of his wife and children; but who has in his own estimation been happily freed from thralldom by a stroke of good fortune which has transformed him into a "walking delegate." Now the walking delegate is principally engaged in displaying his ignorance and exercising his authority by decrying the value of Capital and its corps of distinguished manipulators and extolling Labor whose interests he verily believes he has, by a wise dispensation of Providence, been ordained to subserve. This distinguished personage, the would-be concrete expression of all that toil represents, wobbles and staggers from one bar-room to another, pours out his wrath against capital and indulges in tipsy panegyric upon Labor. To this idle brawling man Labor has become a thing substantial and carnate—a veritable god—with faculties, hands, feet, eyes; swayed by passions, actuated by motives—a living, moving, thin, thinking, personal being. This manifestation of the human will, this sublime expression of intellectual energy which we call Labor, is made to possess certain racial characteristics. Labor, honest, dignified Labor, is *white*. There may be spurious imitations and limitations of it; but the real thing is *white*. This, from the standpoint of some people, follows from several universally accepted reasons. It is represented by the average walking-delegate that Labor creates Capital and that therefore is its master; that Capital is nothing but an illimitable, all-consuming, insatiable maw—stupid, passive, automatic—a financial maelstrom—receiving everything, grasping everything and giving nothing in exchange. It is the walking delegate who sows dragon's teeth and per-

sonifies race prejudice and forces Labor to be its ally.

"I am for Labor," cries the botcher, who, for want of sense or want of application, is unable to earn a fair day's wages, because he cannot perform a fair day's work and who wishes to hide his incompetency behind the bulwark of the organization. "I am for Labor," cries the tramp who sees with forebodings that Labor is about to lose her virtue and become disgraced by her impending alliance with black

toil. "I am for Labor," says the politician, who owes his prospects of election to the morbid prejudice, ignorance and self-conceit of the adherents of the walking-delegate. "I want work," says the colored mechanic, who in spite of discouragements and antagonisms and hate, has made himself worthy of the highest rewards of honest Labor. Carnate Labor, with vicious and uncompromising spirit, disowns work, while true Labor weeps because it is misunderstood and misused and pines for that enlightened future which will recognize her as the universal need, an unbiased guest—the legitimate and just expression of a willing hand, a loving heart and an intelligent head.

THE POORER CLASSES.

Their Treatment by the Authorities.

From one end of the country to the other, especially in neighborhoods with large towns and cities, most of the white people and many of the colored, who are prosperous, insist on regarding the poorer classes as the criminal element, because they figure at times in petty fights, thefts and such misdemeanors, and while all the noted, remarkable criminals—train robbers, murderers for gain, bank wreckers, and grafters, poisoners, incendiaries—those committing arson, are found in the other or more refined class. Authorities in almost all municipalities who have to do with petty offenders, insist upon depriving these wretched ones of the equal protection of the law. If this fact were as well appreciated by the general public, as it is regarded by all the higher courts, public opinion would not permit murderers and other felons to have a better show in court and prisons and in officers' hands than our petty offenders have, as is the case here especially. The public in reading a reply to a negro lawyer and citizen's protest to the President of harsh treatment to negroes by officials here, recently could see the contention that a poor negro with a police record of arrest would not be noticed when asking protection in constitutional rights. We regard this as the most desperate outrage when we know a murderer or other felon has every right guarded even by the highest authority. The colored people of this city, who have spent so much time and effort battling for suffrage and fair trials in the South and against Jim Crow cars, should awake to the fact that there is something to do right here. Justice Harlan's word is good enough when he says in this identical police court, jury trial is not a matter of right, and if so, then courts can not sentence to work-house or to wear stripes and chains, or to labor on public streets or roads. The value of time lost by negroes kept crowded in the work-house during one year is worth half a million. These officials who are running the local machine know that the law contemplates fines they can pay but the fines are made large, which enforces imprisonment in nearly all cases of colored people, though no jury hears those cases. Judge Speer says like all other United States judges must hold, that such commitments are void and the parties are entitled to their liberty. In fact these prisoners should be released and the District should be sued for false imprisonment in each case, especially as some were

brutally beaten and then sent there on the word of the one officer who did the beating or clubbing. This is what Washington negroes swallow while trying to defend Louisiana negroes. Where has manhood flown? Suffrage would cure these evils for they do not exist in Virginia, but if not suffrage you want frequent change of officials so they can not form these combines against liberty.

WOULD HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT?

In another column of THE BEE, Mr. W. C. Payne, candidate for vice-president on the Civil Liberty Party ticket, writes and tells the Editor of THE BEE that he is responsible for the nomination of W. T. Scott, the negro candidate for President of the United States. Great Scott! The Editor is also informed that he would have been nominated for President of the United States. Great Caesar! What did he miss by not going to St. Louis. Just think of it! Certainly the Editor's election was certain and just see what a task he would have had naming his Cabinet. His very first act of the negro president would have been to see that Perry Carson, janitor of the District building, should ride no more in a "Jim Crow" car. Suffrage would be restored to the citizens of Washington, if an extra session of Congress had to be called three times a year. There certainly would certainly be more Americans appointed on the police force and all others would have to learn English before they would be appointed. Why didn't we go to St. Louis and be nominated on the Civil Liberty Party ticket? There would be no more "Jim Crow" corners in the government departments. We offer Vice-Presidential Candidate Payne an apology and had the Editor been nominated in his absence it would have made the ticket stronger. We shall certainly be present in 1908 if the United States are on earth at that time.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The statement recently made by Senator Scott that at no time in the history of the Republican party have the Republicans brighter prospects of the unanimous support of the colored voters must be taken *cum grano salis*. To us the prospects are far from the brightest. Our observation leads us to believe that the colored voters do not relish the idea of being counted as "standing pat," when the reasons for doing so are not so potent as may be the case with white voters. With disfranchisement staring them in the face, Jim Crowism, stalking right here in the District on railway lines, and even in the Departments, the colored voters in the states are far from satisfied. The affairs of the District are in the hands of Republicans, and yet Maryland prejudice reigns supreme, and the Departments, now operated by Republicans, present the spectacle of the colonization of colored clerks in certain rooms and certain bureaus.

THE SON OF THE SAGE?

The letter of Charles R. Douglass appeared in a local paper last week and we learn that it was inserted at advertising rates. THE BEE declined to publish his last reply because it had already published gratuitously two long letters that contained neither sense nor reason. His last letter would have been published had he paid for it. The readers of THE BEE were satisfied that Prof. Weatherless had vanquished the son of the sage who always displays more vim than brains. Instead of Mr. Douglass replying to Prof. Weatherless he may be called upon to explain his reflection upon the numerous colored mechanics of our city. The space in THE BEE is valuable and it can not be occupied with trashy articles.

NOT in the TRUST

PURITY ICE Co.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs. Free from Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels, Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this ice. We can supply our customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with ice by calling E. 859 phone.

J. E. McGAW.

President and Manager.

Cor. 5th and L Sts., Northwest

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGE INSTALLMENT HOUSE in the CITY

Shows the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
Carpets Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks
how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th AND "P"

Name THE BEE when you call.

CORSTONE, CHAT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for
The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS, POINTEDLY
PUT.

Home News and Events Translated
Since our Last Issue—Other Matters
Worthy of Careful Consideration.

It is with regret to announce the departure to the Unseen Temple, of Sharif Wm. H. Lee, last week. Noble Lee was one of the well-known citizens of the city.

The United States has 9000 burning lights and signals stretched along American coasts forming a perfect link for the protection of the navigator.

Booker T. Washington has had the diplomatic reputation saying what would please the Southern white men, at the same time untie the pursestrings of the Northern philanthropists. His recent utterance in Chicago and St. Louis have somewhat discredited him in the South.

The colored voters of Pennsylvania formed an independent platform for Nov. 1904.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the National Negro Business League, will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 31, September 1 and 2.

The G. U. O. of O. F. of Bayou Goula, La., have secured a nice hall at a value of \$1,500.

The colored K. T. of the United States will have a grand competitive drill at St. Louis August 4.

The negro chauffeur is becoming a person of some prominence in various parts of the South.

A training school in courtship is a Salvation Army institution.

Thomas Jefferson said that the negro mind was one of the first order of human intellect.

Prices are going up in all parts of Asia. The Hindus and Chinese are demanding higher wages since learning the rates in the United States.

Chas. M. Schwab, it is said, has resigned from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation.

Chicago has 165 clergy-women, some of them are kicking because a few of them are even asked to perform the marriage ceremony.

Chairs were in use in Egypt so long ago as 3599 B. C.

The Russian government spends more money on its press-censors than on its schools.

Thrown out of work by suspension of work on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2,000 workmen have returned to Europe, and more will follow.

The population of the world is 1,503,300,000.

A colored millionaire named W. H. Ellis, known as the Duke of America, the Hawaiian Count of Monte Cristo, etc., is causing the State Department some embarrassment relative to an important mission to King Menelik, in which a brother of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis figures, in since which time F. K. Loehis, the special envoy of the Department, has been

ton next week.

Miss Marie Coleman, of Baltimore, Md., will be the guest of Miss Nan Harris, of E street, southwest.

Miss Maggie Janifer will leave Saturday evening for Hampton, Va.

Mr. James Burns left the city Tuesday for Saratoga Springs.

Miss Enola McDaniels left the city last Monday for Atlantic City.

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Mrs. Anna Cage and Mrs. Edith Adams will leave the city August 1st for the Blue Ridge.

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If you want to be accommodated in first-class style and sample first-class goods go to Jack Ryan, 619 B street, northwest. Mr. Ryan is a thoroughbred business man and one of the most reliable business men in the city.

THE CRISPUS ATTACKS.

One of the strongest organizations in this city is the Crispus Attacks Relief Association. It is composed of men in every walk of life. Whoever conceived the idea of organizing this association deserves great credit. The officers of the association are: Wm. C. Evans, president; Wm. S. Softon, vice-president; Wm. E. S. Sanford, second vice president; Wm. J. Smith, third vice-president; James W. Jones, treasurer; James C. Burrell, recording secretary; L. G. Fletcher, Jr., financial secretary; Thomas W. Short, assistant financial secretary; Alex. F. Trimble, sergeant-at-arms; James Langham, chaplain. The board of directors, under the new articles of incorporation, will be changed to the board of trustees. A. Payne, Lucius James, H. Peterson, LaFayette M. Hershaw, John C. Lancy, Charles W. Mason, James R. Bell, Richard H. Nugent, William H. Brown.

The examining board is composed of the leading physicians of the city: Drs. Henry L. Bailey, W. G. Daniels, H. W. Freeman, Charles H. Marshall, Samuel M. Price, Albert Ridgely, James A. McDuffie, W. H. Connor and Charles O. West. Its membership numbers over four hundred men, and it bids fair to be increased to one or two thousand within the next two years.

GALBRAITH CHURCH NOTES.

The extreme warm weather does not effect the attendance at Galbraith Church, morning or night.

Sunday morning there was a very large and appreciative congregation out to listen to the second of the series of sermons which was delivered with great power and animation by Rev. S. L. Corrothers. All present seemed deeply impressed; every heart greatly stirred. Every young man in the congregation went to the altar for prayer.

Dr. Corrothers' subjects, as well as his ability and manner as a pulpit orator, have made many friends for Galbraith, and attracted many strangers to the services. Sunday morning, July 24, he delivered the third of the series, subject: "The Restoration of Power." The mass-meeting held Monday night was largely attended. The interest for the work is still increasing.

An effort is being made to raise \$2,500 by the first Sunday in November. It is earnestly hoped that every member and friend will lend whatever aid they can in this movement.

MUST EMPLOY UNION MEN.

Milwaukee Judge Enjoins Tailoring Company from Hiring Nonunion Labor in Its Shop.

Court Commissioner E. E. Chapin, of Milwaukee, recently issued an injunction requiring William Marnitz, Charles Marnitz, and Charles Gust, tailors, to refrain from employing any but union workmen. They are also enjoined from violating the terms of a contract which it is claimed they entered into with the Milwaukee Custom Tailors' union.

Attorney W. R. Rubin, who represented the union and obtained the injunction, expresses the belief that this is the first case in the history of labor unions wherein an employer of labor has been restrained from employing nonunion men.

It is alleged in the summons and complaint, upon which the restraining order is based, that since the signing of the agreement or contract the Marnitz company has become a member of a secret organization composed of tailors and employers of men under the name of the Milwaukee Tailors' Protective association, the main object of which is to disrupt the tailors' union and to break the agreements entered into between the employers and the union, to deprive the funds of the union, and "to reduce labor to the pitiable position it occupied before it was elevated to its present dignity by labor unions."

FOR SALE.

Lot and House, \$700; 11,500 sq. ft., pleasantly located on Tenallytown road; good neighbors; neat five-room house; fine water; price only \$700, with \$350 down and easy terms. It is a chance of a life time to secure a house. Write me for further information.

C. N. EVANS,

222 Thirteenth street, S. W.

northwest.

Miss Carrie Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in the city last Saturday evening, and is the guest of Miss Lottie West, 1616 Vermont avenue northwest.

Mr. F. W. Check, of the District Buildings, will leave the city for his home in Detroit, Mich., in October. He will be accompanied by Mr. R. F. Douglass.

Miss Mattie E. Bowen, has been invited by the London Historical Society to read a paper entitled, "The American Colored Women." She has the matter under advisement.

Mr. Henry D. Mason, of Wyle street northeast, left the city yesterday afternoon for Richmond, Va., on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. William Isaac Johnson. He will be gone ten days. He anticipates an enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Fannie E. Oliver, of Richmond, Va., and head nurse in one of the hospitals there, arrived in the city on the 21st inst. She is stopping at 2402 Brightwood avenue, with Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Weatherless, where she will spend her vacation.

The manner in which Mrs. Mary Church Terrell has acquitted herself abroad, the Society Editor of THE BEE suggests that a public reception be tendered her by the citizens of Washington on her return to the nation's capital. Who will start the movement?

The Bethel Literary and Historical Association is planning to present an attractive program for the fall and winter. The correspondence, conducted by the president and corresponding secretary, is very large. Among those who have signified their intention to be present and address this classic organization are statesmen, jurists, college presidents and professors, editors, authors, and prominent professional men of both races. The present administration is also making an aggressive campaign to interest the masses in the Bethel Literary, realizing that without this much of the educational value of the discussions will be lost. The scheme is so liberal as to warrant the best wishes of all race lovers for its success.

Mr. J. Max Barber is on a visit to this city from Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Barber has the honor of being editor-in-chief of "The Voice of the Negro."

The trip down the Potomac in honor of the student teachers of the Howard University Summer School, was successfully made last Saturday evening, and formed a fitting climax to the round of social diversions arranged by Messrs. Joiner, Cobb and Gray, the committee in charge of those functions. Meteorological conditions were anything but auspicious on the morning of the trip, and all day long heavy, threatening clouds enveloped the horizon. Despite this fact, however, four hundred citizens participated in the event and spent a most enjoyable afternoon and evening aboard the River Queen, and at Glymont, where the Monumental Orchestra dispensed music in its own inimitable style.

The assembly was a model of decorum, order and affability, and the occasion would have been undeniably a "dry" one had not Jupiter Pluvius, out of deference to the protests of a trio of disquieted spirits, descended upon the returning company just as they landed at the Washington wharf. Sociability and sobriety characterized the entire day, and the entire absence of anything calculated to offend the conscience of the most pious pedagogues was the occasion of mutual congratulation of the entire company. If the River Queen can pull off a few more affairs of this character, it will have no trouble in perpetuating its wharf privileges, and it will likewise go far in convincing the public of the fact that the colored people have and recognize the highest standards of social distinction.

To Prof. L. B. Moore, who conceived the idea of and organized the Summer School, the congratulations of the public are due for his unquestioned success in this commendable innovation.

Among some of those present were: Attorneys J. A. Cobb, L. G. Gregory, L. M. King, A. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Booker, Mr. and Mrs. Kneeling, Dr. Wright, of Baltimore; Mr. Howard Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson, Miss Anna Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. Lem Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Fossett, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Slughte, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield, Miss Allen, of Wilmington, Del., Miss Lulu Merriam Davis, of the High School of Baltimore, Miss Callwell, of the Texas High School, and others.

SOUTH WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Miss Alma Kelly, of Baltimore, Md., who has been attending the summer school of Howard University, will spend several days with Miss Mamie Middle-

ton next week.

Miss Marie Coleman, of Baltimore, Md., will be the guest of Miss Nan Harris, of E street, southwest.

Miss Maggie Janifer will leave Saturday evening for Hampton, Va.

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HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.
Do not go alone on excursions.
Every girl should protect herself.
Do not express too much anxiety.
Do not expect to please everybody.
Courtship is of short duration now.
Never introduce yourself to a male.
Do not imagine that you are pretty.
It is in bad taste to admire yourself.
Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.
Independence in a girl will command respect.
S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.
Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.
Self-pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.
When your conscience is right, you need not fear.
Always be on time when you intend to attend church.
What will please some people will not satisfy others.
The honeymoon lasts three days on and hardly that.

D. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.
Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.
Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.
Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickle minded girl.
Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.
Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E. You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of ability.

What you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your associates.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your name cannot be filed by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life when acts become a glesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alienated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show that you are.

L. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced. Do not suspicious a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is not yours to make any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Lizzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. Your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to a quiet country place and rest up.

JAPAN RULES KOREA.

RUSSIA'S INTERESTS IN HER MIT KINGDOM VERY SMALL.

Tokio Government Controls Railroad and Postal Service—Subsidized Japanese Ships Carry All the Freight.

Stuttgart (Germany) Special. Japan's predominating influence in Korea is discussed at length by Maj. Gen. von Zepelin in the Deutsche Monatschrift (Stuttgart). Japan was the first country to make a commercial treaty with Korea, in 1876, by the terms of which one port on the eastern coast and one on the western coast were opened, aside from Fusan, where a Japanese factory was then already in operation. There are now 12 treaty ports, including Chemulpho and Seoul, Mokpo and Masampo. Japanese commerce predominates in all these ports, a fact which is admitted by reliable Russian writers. The St. Petersburg Journal stated, not long ago, in regard to imports into Korea, that the sum of \$6,300,000, represented by cotton goods, constituted nearly one-half of the entire value of the imports, and that within the last few years Japanese cotton goods had more and more crowded out English cotton goods, surpassing the English imports last year. Japan sends to Korea, in addition to these cotton goods, cigarettes, rice-brandy, matches, iron and ironware, porcelain, salt, straw rope and straw matting. It receives from Korea, in return, provisions—especially rice, beans, grain and salt meats—jewelry, hides and manure. The value of the goods exported by Japan to Korea between 1895 and 1900 rose from \$3,900,000 to \$10,000,000, and the value of the exports from Korea to Japan from \$3,000,000 to \$8,800,000, not including the precious metals. The value of the commerce between Korea and Japan, therefore, surpasses that of the commerce between Korea and all other countries. In 1901, it amounted to \$8,200,000, while the commerce with China amounted to only \$3,200,000, and the commerce with Russian East Asia to \$137,500.

In regard to shipping, Japan's interests far surpass those of all other nations. According to statistics given out by the Russian ministry of finance for



VICE ADMIRAL KAMIMURA. (Originator of the Japanese Merchant Marine Subsidy Law.)

1898, there were 2,117 Japanese ships, with a total displacement of 602,145 tons, including 758 steamers, out of 3,366 ships, with a total displacement of 659,970 tons, doing business in Korea. The Koreans had only 721 ships, the Russians 34, the Germans 27, the English 1 and the United States none. In that year. Yet five years before, in 1893, Japan had only 956 ships, with a total displacement of 304,224 tons, engaged in Korean commerce. Already the entire regular passenger, freight and postal traffic is in the hands of the two Japanese steamship companies, Nippon Yusen-Kaisha and Osaka-Shosen Kaisha, which are among the first steamship companies in the world. They receive large subsidies from the Japanese government, which is said to spend, annually, not less than \$4,000,000 in subsidizing various steamship companies. Japan herself to-day owns 910 steamers, with a total displacement of 580,000 tons, all of which are at the disposal of the government in time of war, some as auxiliary cruisers, and the rest as transports for troops and war material of all kinds.

The relations between the Russians and the Koreans are essentially different. The commerce between the two countries is inconsiderable. Korea sends to Russia chiefly cattle for the Russian troops, rice, vegetables and oats, receiving, in return, woven goods, wadding, aniline dyes, petroleum, candles, matches, etc. Between 1894 and 1896, the exports from Russia to Korea averaged \$100,000, and the imports from Korea \$90,000. Most of the goods sent from the coast district were, however, of English origin, the Russian products being quite secondary.

Bear Strolled Into Bedroom.

Early in the morning L. H. Haney, landlord of the City hotel at Barnsbury, Cambria county, Pa., was aroused from his slumbers by a crash in his room. Opening his eyes, he was startled to see a big bear. The noise had aroused Mrs. Haney, and she screamed for help. Her husband sprang out of bed and seized a chair to protect himself and wife. Bruin came toward them, and Haney swung the chair. Mrs. Haney was still screaming, and the guests of the hotel were coming from their rooms. About this time the bear concluded that things were getting too interesting and he decided to leave. As he emerged from the landlord's room into the hall there was a rush to get out of the way. Arms were quickly obtained, and the bear driven off.

LORD TO FANNIE CROSBY

Blind Song Writer, Whose Hymns Circle the World, Receives a Unique Tribute.

New York Special. Fannie Crosby, the blind hymn writer, has received an honor that is unique in the annals of womankind as well as in the history of Protestantism. It was nothing more or less than a "day," in the calendar of the Methodist Episcopal church, "Fannie Crosby's day" it was called, and the observance thereof was set down for Sunday, July 10. On that day English-speaking Methodists all over the world did honor to the venerable blind woman who wrote "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."



MISS FANNIE CROSBY. (Blind Hymn Writer Who Has Been Honored by Methodist Church.)

"Blessed Assurance, Jesus is Mine," "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour," and almost 500 other Gospel hymns.

She has written in all more than 5,000 hymns for which she was paid five dollars each by her publishers, plus royalty. Stone blind since she was six weeks old, Miss Crosby's attainment would be remarkable even in a seeing woman. For 60 years she has been busy writing the hymns and gospel songs which have enjoyed a monopoly in the song services of several generations of churchgoers.

Miss Crosby has written other songs that have been quite as popular as her hymns. Fifty years ago her popular melodies were whistled all over the country. "Proud World, Good-bye, I'm Going Home," "Hazel Dell" and "Never Forget the Dear Ones" were tremendous favorites when our fathers and mothers were going to singing school. "The Honeysuckle Glen" followed and brought its author nearly \$2,000 in royalties, and then came that phenomenal success "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower."

TOLSTOY DENOUNCES WAR

Latest Manifesto of Famous Writer May Lead to His Expulsion from Russia.

London (England) Special. A remarkable document is the opinion published by the London Times over the name of Count Leo Tolstoy. Remarkable in its utter detestation of all wars, its advice to the Russian reservists not to fight, and its denunciation of the social and political order not only of Russia but of the world; most remarkable in its earnestness, and in the picture it gives of the sufferings which the czar's peasant soldiers have had to undergo. He is utterly intolerant of what exists in the political world of Europe, and he sees no hope save in a universal refusal to take part in the present contest, in any shape or form. "Refuse to kill," that is the note of Count Tolstoy's manifesto.



COUNT LEO TOLSTOY. (Reproduced from a Picture Recently Published in Russia.)

The attack on the czar is certainly not just any more than it is mild; and it will be no surprise if the publication of this document should lead to the writer's expulsion from Russia, often threatened, never accomplished. For his doctrine is certainly anarchist, and although the Japanese are condemned for their forcible resistance to Russian aggression, the lesson is for the Russians first. Clearly one cannot disregard this manifesto, but it is impossible to agree to its conclusions, since so much of the evidence is mere assertion. Patriotism is nothing to the writer, and he contends that the appeal "for the faith, for the king, for the fatherland," has lost its influence over the hearts of the Russian people; though the answer given him by a drunken reservist on his way to the railway station should have taught Tolstoy the truth. "Some one must fight," was the reply Tolstoy received when he questioned the man, and that the uneducated peasant should realize this elementary essential fact is proof of the inaccuracy of Tolstoy's assertions. Still, such a pronouncement by a thinker cannot be disregarded at a time when the state of which he is a subject is in such sore straits.

CHARMING OLD LADY

JUDGE PARKER'S MOTHER TELLS OF CANDIDATE'S YOUTH.

Proud of Her Son's Nomination for the Highest Office in the Nation—Thinks Her Satisfaction Paragonable.

Derby (Conn.) Special. Mrs. Harriet Stratton Parker, mother of Alton Brooks Parker, awaited quietly and with dignity the news of her son's nomination for the presidency. At the cheerful and cozy home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Miles, of No. 291 Elizabeth street, Derby, a representative of the New York Herald was received most kindly. Mrs. Miles is a sister of Judge Parker.

Mrs. Parker will be 80 years old next January. From the lively interest she takes in matters of general importance and her keenness of perception one would not know her age, however. It was in the midst of a happy family group on the veranda of the Miles home that Mrs. Parker sat with Snip, her favorite dog, beside her chair.

Mrs. Parker is much amused by the cartoons printed with her son as a chief figure. For several weeks she has been collecting them from various journals, so that her scrapbook collection is now extensive.

"Yes, I presume many mothers are interested in me now because of my son's position in the public eye. My pride in him is pardonable, I am sure. I have always been proud of him, but never until events pushed him forward for consideration as a presidential nominee had I thought of him as a possible future president. Of course, I have felt that it was an honor to him and to his mother and family that he had climbed the ladder as far as he had when he became chief judge.

"Some things that I have read about him have not been pleasant, because I know the writers did not know him. But so many have been kind and have seemed to be fair to him. Public matters have been of interest to me all my life, but naturally never so much as of late, nor have I followed political developments so closely.

"When Alton was a boy I recall very well that men in our old home at Cortland, N. Y., used to call him 'Judge' playfully. He was a sober sort of boy, very studious and interested beyond his years in books and the questions that men dis-



MRS. HARRIET S. PARKER. (Mother of the Democratic Nominee for President.)

cuss. He did not seem to me to play like my other children did." Remark was made about the little white silk ribbon bow that Mrs. Parker wore over her heart, and she said that for many years she has been a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in Cortland, N. Y. She is an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and members of her family say that not if it would be the only means of saving her life would she consent to take a drop of stimulants.

Her eyesight is remarkable for one of her years. She reads early and late. Her Bible is her almost constant companion. She studies the Scriptures earnestly and not merely as one who has acquired a "devout habit." She is a strong Presbyterian, but occasionally attends services in other churches. Judge Parker himself and Mr. and Mrs. Miles are Episcopalians. Fred H. Parker, another son, is a resident of New York city.

An interesting fact about Mrs. Parker is that she has been for 50 years a subscriber and reader of a church paper for her own denomination. In personal appearance Mrs. Parker is somewhat above woman's average stature. That she was an attractive woman in her prime is apparent. Her silvery hair is wavy and combed from the middle toward the sides, frames a sweet face that is full of smiles. Her brown eyes twinkle readily at anything amusing.

She wore no jewelry or ornaments save a small chaste knotted gold pin at her throat, holding back a lace covered collar. Her gown was of gray silk. Her words are carefully chosen and spoken with slow and distinct enunciation.

Mrs. Parker and her son have kept up a delightfully intimate correspondence ever since he left the old home to carve out his career. Increasing public cares and honors he has not permitted to dim his remembrance of his mother, and it is said that she treasures above all else her son's letters to her.

Judge Parker's father, John Brooks Parker, died in 1882. A black and white portrait of him hangs in the library of the Miles home. A strong family resemblance is noticeable in the features of Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Miles and Judge Parker.

Dangers of Hot Weather. Hot weather is no more dangerous to fat people than to lean.

-Hair Restorer

All who are anxious of having a beautiful surt of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1304 4th Street Northwest. Agency at THE BEE Office.

J. B. Babney,

Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Starke carriages hired for funerals, ties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 3rd Street, N. W. Main Office Branch at 122 Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

Telephone for Office Main 1737 Telephone call for Stable Main 1482-5.

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Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.

J. B. BABNEY, Proprietor.

A COMMON BLUNDER.

MANY PERSONS EXPECTED ATLANTIC CABLE WOULD FLOAT.

Problem Not Understood When First Cable Was Laid—Plans to Obviate the Supposed Difficulty.

When it was first proposed to lay a marine cable many intelligent persons said it would remain suspended at a certain depth because of the density of the water due to pressure from above. Of course the pressure increases with the depth on all sides of the cable in its descent through the sea, but as practically everything on earth is more compressible than water it is obvious that the iron wire, yarn, gutta-percha and copper conductor forming the cable must be more and more compressed as they descend.

Thus the cable constantly increases in density, or specific gravity, in going down, while the equal bulk of water surrounding it continues to have, practically speaking, nearly the same specific gravity as at the surface. Without this valuable property of water the hydraulic press would not exist.

Some of the most distinguished naval men have made the blunder that is mentioned above. Even at a comparatively recent period Capt. Maryat of the British navy, the celebrated nautical author, wrote in one of his novels: "What a mine of wealth must lie buried in the sands! What riches lie entangled among its rocks or remain suspended in the unfathomable gulf where the compressed fluid is equal in gravity to that which it encircles!"

When the first Atlantic cable was about to be laid, to obviate this supposed difficulty it was gravely proposed to fasten the cable across at a given maximum depth between buoys or floats, or even parachutes, at which ships should call, hook on and send messages to the shore. Others proposed to apply gummed cotton to the cable, set it afloat and leave the gum to dissolve and "let the cable down quietly."

100 NEW STARS DISCOVERED

Miss Leavitt, at Harvard Observatory, Finds Variables in Large Magellanic Cloud.

As a result of the study by Miss Leavitt of the photographs of the two Magellanic clouds, the Harvard observatory announces the discovery of more than 100 variable stars in the so-called large cloud.

The two clouds had long been objects of careful study on account of the extraordinary physical conditions which prevail in them, but heretofore they have not been known as regions in which variable stars are numerous. After the discovery of a large number of such stars in the small cloud, previously announced, Miss Leavitt was led to make an examination of the large one.

The variability of all of these stars and of those announced as variable in circulars have been confirmed either by Mrs. Fleming or by Miss Leland, and preparations are being made for determining the precise positions, periods and light curves of all these variables. This will be a big piece of work and progress will necessarily be slow.

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Go to HOLME'S Hotel

333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

Bar stocked with Fine Wines, Imported Brandy and pure old Rye Whiskey

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c Good Room and Lodging 50, 75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893

WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model 1893 rifles, solid and break down, for the new .32 Cal. the 11.7 H. P. PRESSURE SMOKERLESS cartridge. This size uses a 165 grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American rifle, with the exception of the .30-06 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently durable for any game known in North America. Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored and rifled but not chambered, exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Mar. rifle, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and less bullets as well as factory and commercial use in a regular black powder rifle. This size is the first high-pressure rifle developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results in black powder ammunition. Prices same as .30-40 MARLIN. 120-page cat. log of rifles, shot guns, ammunition, etc., sent in 9-centals, mailed for three stamps.

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THRONES AND COURTS.

Great pains were taken to teach the present empress of Japan literature, to develop her artistic taste, and to school her in the writing of graceful verse.

Queen Alexandra owns one of the most valuable pairs of opera glasses in the world. They are a platinum, thickly encrusted with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and are said to have cost the enormous sum of \$30,000.

The queen of Greece, who is a Russian grand princess by birth, has brought some good things into the land of her adoption along with her own gracious personality. Prior to her advent at the Hellenic court charitable institutions were unknown in the land of Homer. Her majesty at once established an elaborate system of sick-nursing, and out of her own not too abundant private means helped to found the first national nursing school.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Merritt, the mother of Miss Emma Merritt, has improved.

Mr. C. C. Curtis, of the Personal Liberty League, will go to Iowa next month.

Uncle Jerry Smith, of the Executive Mansion, died Monday. He was buried on last Thursday afternoon. He was a veteran attaché at the Mansion.

Corporal Tanner, Register of Wills, has discharged all the colored employees and put white ones in their places. He is a simon pure Republican. One of Judge Gould's colored Republicans was dismissed. The Judge will look out for him.

This evening the Galbraith Relief Club of Galbraith's Church, gives their first moonlight excursion down the Potomac. Stewart M. Lewis, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Frank Wells, secretary, have made arrangements for the comforts of their many friends. Good music, good order, plenty of refreshments, and those who attend will have no cause to regret.

Justice Lewis I. O'Neal, who is one of the ablest and fairest justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, has been appointed to be temporary judge of the Police Court. He relieves Judge Scott, who has gone on his vacation. Judge O'Neal is a level-headed man, who has always had the respect and confidence of the local bar. Already his sentences and his judicial exposition of law meet the hearty approval of the bar.

Mr. Wm. Moreland, Holtmans of stand, shoe dealer, 491 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, has just received a large order of boots and shoes direct from the factory, as fine and durable as ever was placed on a shoe counter in this city, that is being sold almost at the purchaser's own price. The evening dress walking shoe is a thing of beauty, and for good old-time service can't be beaten anywhere for the money. Then there is the famous double sole water proof working shoe that will stand all kinds of weather without a break or leak, is being sold at cost. No such bargains can be found in any shoe store in this city. Then there is the all-calf dancing Oxford style selling at three fifty everywhere except at 491 Pennsylvania avenue. The pleasure is yours. Just ask for what you want.

CURSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.
(Continued From Fifth Page.)

would like to eat. Let it be nicely cooked and the exact nature unknown until it appears, little surprises in the way of food do much to tempt the appetite.

If the long-expected event in the Imperial family at St. Petersburg gives the Czar a son, he will have reason to believe his luck has changed.

It appears from Col. W. F. Cody's autobiography, just published, that he killed an Indian at the age of eleven.

The highest waterfall in the world is in the San Cuayaton canyon, in the State of Durango, Mexico.

Including officials, London has over 16,000 persons on its police force.

Hospitals were founded as early as 100 A. D., by the Romans.

A Russian Lieutenant gets \$200 a year; a captain about \$300, and a major \$450.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has written to Andrew Carnegie advising that instead of spending so many millions in libraries, that he might do something to relieve the misery in the homes of the poor. (This is good advice.)

The wettest place in the world is Graytown, Nicaragua. The driest place is the rainless coast of Northern Chili. The coldest place is Northern Russia, and the shores of French Congo. The foggiest place is the Island of Grand Manan, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

The new electoral college contains 476 votes, requiring 239 for a majority.

Mr. Robert Penkett, a colored blacksmith in the carriage works of Wm. H. Howe, of Philadelphia, has invented an axle setter which promises to become practical and useful.

From each weather bureau station the appearance of the first robin in the spring must be reported by telegraph to the Washington office.

The National Baptist publishing house is the largest in use by the negro race. It is one of the most remarkable enterprises in the world.

A woman's smile catches men like molasses catches flies.

Great Britain consumes 7,000,000 gallons of whiskey each year.

10,000,000,000 potatoes can be raised in ten years from a single seed potato.

There is a strong probability that the South will be stripped of a large portion of its labor for work on the Panama Canal; at least 50,000 men will be required. The pay will be good, so there will be no trouble getting the men.

The Western Federation of Colored Women held a very interesting session recently at Salt Lake City, Utah, considerable business being transacted.

She—Before we were married you used to sing "Every Morn I'll Bring Thee Violets." He—Yes, but now it's different. Every month I pay the meat bill.

The report of the Detective Bureau of the District of Columbia for quarter ending June 30, shows 226 arrests, 161 convictions secured, 13 cases pending. Detective Patrick O'Brien made the greatest number of arrests, 21, and the largest number of convictions, 18, with one case pending.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Great Revival Meetings

—AT THE—
TRUE REFORMERS HALL.

Cor. 12th & U Sts., N. W.

Every Tuesday & Thursdays at 8 P. M.
Every Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Conducted by the world's greatest Evangelist and Pulpit orator, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D.
Choir of fifty voices willing.

VERY LOW RATES

TO
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
VIA
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio railroad now on sale from Washington as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$33.60 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of \$28.00 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of \$23.00 round trip.

AVAILABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deep Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis. Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information call at Ticket Office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Popular Excursions to
NIAGARA FALLS.
Only \$10.00 Round Trip.

July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7:00 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls, at 11:00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten days, including date of sale, on all regular trains.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for \$1.25; and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for \$1.75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen and Mauch Chunk.

These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful section of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the high and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on ticket agents for full particulars.

Sold in Everything Phone, North 721-M.

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Claims adjusted for Life and Fire Insurance Companies, Railroads, Banks, Corporations and Individuals without court proceedings.

EXCURSIONS.

A Grand moonlight and Concert Excursion

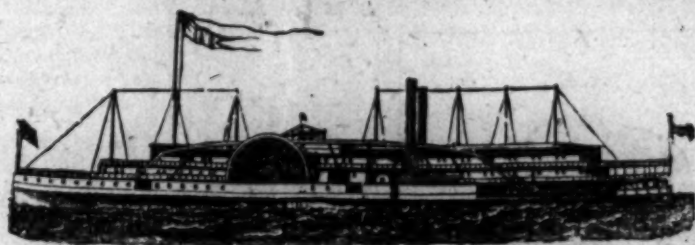
Down the Potomac, Returning Stopping at

NOTLEY HALL,

Saturday July 30,

BY GALBRAITH RELIEF CLUB

Of Galbraith Church



On Steamer River Queen
Invincible Orchestra.

Prof. Ed. Ambler, Director.

We invite our many friends to go with us on the palatial "River Queen" and enjoy a pleasant trip down the historical Potomac.

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F. Slater, R. F. Robinson, Moses J. Johnson.

Round Trip 25 Cents

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

Reduced Rates Authorized by
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
SUMMER SEASON—1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore:

Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and September 8th.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

Boston, Mass.:

National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning until August 20th, inclusive.

Cincinnati, O.:

Louisville, Ky.:

Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus \$1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago \$50.00; St. Louis \$47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

Toronto, Ont.:

Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 9th to 12th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

UMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA

Baltimore and Ohio R. R., to the Jersey Sea-shore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York, New England and the nearby Allegheny Mountain resorts. For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 707 15th st., corner New York ave., N. W., and 619 Penna. ave.

FIND HOARD IN FRUIT JARS.

Searchers Discover Seven Quart Cans Containing \$15,000 Buried by a Kentucky Miser.

Directed by old "Aunt Cass," a negro servant, searchers found \$15,000 which had been secreted in and around the home of John Fleet, a miser who died on his farm near Verona, Ky., recently.

Before he died he told a man named Griffin and "Aunt Cass" that he had hidden nine full quart fruit jars, containing gold and silver, around the house. The seekers found seven containing \$15,000 in gold and \$2,000 in silver and paper money.

Fleet was 75 years old and one of a family of seven brothers, five of whom died suicides. He left \$2,000 to "Aunt Cass." Eleven heirs will come in for portions of the money and the \$12,000 farm.

Wm Moreland

(HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND)

—DEALER IN—

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

\$3.50 Shoes a specialty.

491 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

What Pure Whiskey Is

can easily be found. Smell your drink before imbibing it. Better still smell the drugged glass. The least disagreeable or foul odor betrays poison in the whiskey. Perfect distribution means the careful separation of the first and the end run from the still. The poisonous impure essential grain-oils (phlegm, fumes, fusels) from the miedling product, good, potable spirit. Very likely the majority of cheap whiskeys, either from economy or ignorance, carry a larger or smaller proportion of impurities. Such defective whiskeys are never admitted into the stock, and hence cannot be obtained at the store of

Chris. Xander,

909 7th street Northwest.

Karl Xander,

IMPORTER,

Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Agent for Southern Bouquet Whiskey.

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More New Fangled Things.

In one Illinois county the farmers are organizing to pipe gas for heating, and lighting at their homes. Such improvements, added to free rural delivery, remarks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, will tend to keep the boys on the farm, unless they pine for harder work. Just think of a farm without the old, reliable woodpile!

Hotel Clyde,

475 MISSOURI AVE., N. W.

First Class accommodations

—FOR—

Ladies and Gentlemen Hot

and Cold Baths

MRS. ALICE E. HALL.



Chippewa Indian

Blood Cordial

The Best Spring

Tonic and Blood Purifier.

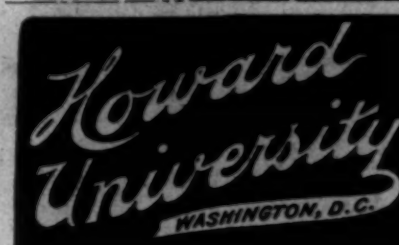
50c a Bottle.

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Temple Drug Store,

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Gives opportunity for Higher Education to all without regard to creed, race or sex. Ten departments—Theological, Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Legal, Collegiate, Teachers, Commercial, Preparatory, Industrial—conducted by one hundred competent Professors and Instructors.

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DAY SCHOOL FOR NEW MATRICULANTS.

Tuition Free in Medical and Dental Colleges, Each, \$50.

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ALL STUDENTS MUST REGISTER BEFORE OCTOBER 12, 1904

LAW SCHOOL.

Organized 1868.

Applicants for admission to this well-known Law School must be over eighteen years of age and possess the proper qualifications. Matriculation fee \$10.00 strictly in advance.

Non-Professional Departments open September 21, 1904.

Theological Department opens September 28, 1904.

Medical and Law Departments open October 1, 1904.

For catalogue or further information address THE PRESIDENT, OF MR. GEO. H. SAYFORD, Secretary of the University, or the Secretary of the Department which you wish to enter, viz: Medical, F. J. SHADD, M. D., 901 R St. N. W.; Law, JAMES F. BUDY, Esq., 420 Fifth St. N. W.

John Shughrue,

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(Formerly The Palace Car) now

400 K Street, n. w.

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Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Famous "Old Cutter

Whiskey a Specialty."

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Permanently cured, no matter how long standing the disease, in from 5 to 30 days.

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Cured in 15 days with outstaying, pain, drugs or detention from best case.

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Time of cure, 10 or 20 days by my original gum plaster (used exclusively by me.)

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Cured in 10 to 20 days without the use of poisonous drugs.

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Cures quick and radical in 10 to 20 days by my own famous method.

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Cured without cutting from 5 to 10 days.

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Every residue of poison removed from system without aid of mercury or potash.

